

REPORT AND SUMMARY OF CLOTHING SECTION

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WESTERN STATES EXTENSION CONFERENCE

Zephyr Point, Lake Tahoe, Nevada August 9-11, 1939

Extension Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

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PROGRAM OF CLOTHING SECTION

Wednesday 1:30 p. m., August 9

Presiding. - Mrs. Mary S. Buol, Nevada. Secretary. - Susie H. Sanford, Utah.

What Shall We Accomplish in This Conference? - Madge J. Reese, United States Department of Agriculture.

Appraising the Clothing Program With Plans for the Future.

The viewpoint of specialists on the following points (5 minutes for each State):

- 1. What economic, aesthetic, health, and construction phases should be emphasized in the clothing program today, and why?
- 2. To what extent are we basing the clothing program on county planning recommendations made by the county extension planning conference, or county home demonstration council or committee?
- 3. Correlation of clothing project with other projects in the extension program.
- 4. Can we set up long-time goals in the clothing project and still adjust to meet emergencies?
- 5. With possibilities based on present extension personnel, should we strive for better quality or larger volume both in adult and 4-H Club work?

General discussion after presentations.

Announcement. - Lena Hauke, Nevada, in charge of clothing exhibits at Conference.

Announcement. - Ethelwyn M. Dodson, California, Chairman, Committee to Revise Clothing Program Western States Accepted, 1927.

Thursday 9 a. m., August 10

Presiding. - Vivian Minyard, Idaho. Secretary. - Lucy P. Lane, Oregon.

Discussion topics:

- 1. In what ways can we give effective assistance in the programs of the Farm Security Administration and other national agencies featuring clothing programs? Leaders: Bernice Forest, Wyoming, Lorene Dryden, Arizona.
- 2. What ways and means bring the best results in non-home demonstration agent counties? Leader: Dee Maier, New Mexico.
- 3. What type of clothing projects should be recommended for the 4-H Club member 10 to 12 years of age?
- 4. What should be the relationship between subject matter presented in training meetings for local leaders and 4-H Club members and the requirements for various clothing contests, style revues, etc? Leader: Martha Hensley, Montana.

Thursday 1:30 p. m., August 10

Presiding. - Bernice Forest, Wyoming. Secretary. - Lorene Dryden, Arizona.

Discussion topic:

Teaching the farm family to get the most for its money in purchasing clothing.

- 1. Selection and care of fabrics and hosiery. Lena Hauke.
- 2. Wise buying of shoes. Ethelwyn Dodson.
- 3. Clothing accounts and budgets, Martha J. Ulrich, Colorado.
- 4. Sources of Information on Consumer Education. Dr. Ruth O'Brien, United States Department of Agriculture.

Report of Committee on Revision of Clothing Program, Western States, - Ethelwyn Dodson, Chairman.

Discussion.

Friday 9 a. m., August 11

Presiding. - Dee Maier.

Secretary. - Martha J. Ulrich.

Discussion topic:

The type of illustrative material and exhibits we are finding effective. Who prepares? Who finances? - Leaders: Vivian Minyard. Lucy Lane.

Susie Sanford.

Exhibit material available from the Bureau of Home Economics. - Dr. Ruth O'Brien.

How can we teach good clothing construction through judging. - Martha L. Hensley.

Discussion topic:

Shall we have clothing and house-furnishing clubs for boys? What should be the program? - Leader: Alice Sundquist, Washington.

Final review of clothing program, Western States.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CLOTHING

The program in clothing sims to meet the needs of rural families through consideration of the problems in selecting, buying, and making clothing, and in caring for clothing. Factors such as health, economy, and attractiveness are included in every phase.

Programs are determined by several methods in which farm people participate through community groups, county home demonstration councils, and county agricultural-planning conferences.

The clothing program includes subject matter in the following:

Economics. - Clothing management:

- 1. Inventory.
- 2. Wardrobe planning.
- 3. Accounts and budgets (correlated with home-management and 4-H Club programs).

- 4. Buying studies: Textiles; ready-made dresses; hosiery; shoes (correlated with child-development and 4-H Club programs); undergarments; foundation garments; coats and sweaters; men's shirts; Overalls.
- 5. Remodeling.
- 6. Care (correlated with home-furnishing, home-management, and 4-H Club programs): Dry cleaning; laundering; pressing; mending.
- 7. Storage (correlated with home-furnishing, home-management, and 4-H Club programs): Daily and seasonal; moth control.

Health (correlated with home furnishings, home-management, nutrition and 4-H Club programs):

- 1. Cleanliness.
- 2. Comfortable clothing: Foundation garments, underwear, outerwear, shoes, hose, maternity, children's clothing, infants' clothing.
- 3. Posture.

Aesthetics. - attractiveness (correlated with 4-H Club program):

- 1. Planned wardrobe: Color, line, texture, style trends, accessories.
- 2. Grooming: Personal, clothing.

Construction (correlated with adult and 4-H Club clothing programs):

- . 1. Alterations of ready-mades.
 - 2. Restyling.
 - 3. Pattern study.
 - 4. Pattern alterations.
 - 5. Fitting: Homemade and ready-made garments.
 - 6. Sewing processes.
 - 7. Simplified methods.
 - 8. Finishes.
 - 9. Trimmings.

Items for consideration in planning future clothing programs:

- 1. Effect of limited and uncertain cash income on adequate clothing for the family.
- 2. Long distance from adequate shopping centers increasing problems in clothing selection and cost.
- 3. Need for systematic planning of family clothing expenditures.
- 4. Need for practical consumer information.
- 5. Need for textile information because of similarity of appearance of different fibers due to finish, weave, and texture.
- 6. Change in clothing practices in the last decade due to introduction of more ready-made clothing, necessitating attention to buying and altering ready-mades.
- 7. Continuing attention to efficient and simplified methods of construction, due to amount of adult and 4-H Club clothing made in the home, as well as to remodeling and repairing.
- 8. Making of clothing in the home determined by time, money, and ability of the homemaker.
- 9. Continuing need of research in clothing and health, clothing and economics, and textiles.

Recommendations:

- 1. That systematic planning of clothing expenditures be encouraged to clothe the family more adequately.
- 2. That more emphasis be placed on general community meetings in which the entire family participates, such as: Family expenditure for clothing, buying shoes, and hose.
- 3. That emphasis in both adult and 4-H Club programs be given to buying problems, such as boys' and mens' clothing, as well as clothing for girls and women.
- 4. That physical properties of wool, cotton, linen, silk, and rayon be understood by farm people, enabling them to buy more wisely and to meet cleaning and laundry problems successfully.
- 5. That emphasis be placed on the use of informative labeling to help farm poople in better buying.

- 6. That serious consideration be given to clothing projects to meet the abilities, interests, and needs of the various age groups in 4-H Club work.
- 7. That subject-matter specialists keep informed on new legislation regarding textiles and clothing.
- 8. That specialists submit to the Bureau of Home Economics for advice, counsel, and research, problems peculiar to the Western States. One immediate problem is standardization of sizes for adults' and children's ready-made clothing, and of commercial patterns based on actual measurements and facts.
- 9. That land-grant colleges be encouraged to cooperate in research in textiles and clothing that would be helpful to farm families.
- 10. That clothing specialist and county extension workers be encouraged to cooperate as far as possible with workers in the Farm Security Administration, W. P. A., and other county, State and Federal agencies, in furnishing information and subject-matter assistance.
- 11. That clothing programs be enriched by incorporating information gained by exchange of ideas at the 1939 Western States Conference.
- 12. That specialists in clothing in the Western States pool their interests and exchange subject matter, literature, and demonstration material as far as possible.
- 13. That specialists in clothing, because of rapidly changing conditions, be given the opportunity to meet in a Western States conference within 5 years.
- 14. In order to coordinate the clothing program in the various States and to keep specialists informed regarding new developments and research, assistance from a Federal clothing specialist would be helpful..

Respectfully submitted,

Clothing Program Committee:

Vivian Minyard, Lena Hauke, Susie Sanford, Alice Sundquist, Ethelwyn Dodson, Chairman.

RESEARCH AS A BACKGROUND FOR CLOTHING EXTENSION TEACHING

Abstract of Discussion by Ruth O'Brien, Chief Division of Textiles and Clothing Bureau of Home Economics

Research has always been the basis of the resident and extension teaching in our land-grant colleges. If I understand the history of the Department of Agriculture correctly, the State and Washington laboratories were established primarily for the purpose of providing facts through research and compilations. The extension and the resident departments are the channels through which this information is disseminated.

Home economics with its close relation to agriculture took its place in the land-grant colleges at an early date. It was first represented in the State and Federal laboratories by studies in human nutrition. Slowly the other phases - clothing, housing, household management, and household equipment, developed in the extension and resident teaching. But the research program in these branches has not kept pace with the teaching. My chief purpose in speaking at this conference is to emphasize to the leaders in extension in the Western States the present urgent need of stimulating a State and Federal research program in textiles and clothing as a basis for more effective teaching of these subjects.

Home economics deals with consumer problems. In the field of textiles and clothing, this means the selection of ready-made articles and fabrics, the construction of clothing and household textiles, and their use and care in the home including cleaning and storing.

Research on these aspects of textiles is very meager in the United States. In fact, if we exclude the research on fiber production, that is, studies in animal-husbandry practices relating to wool production, cotton production and related soil research, and raw-fiber marketing studies, we find relatively little textile research now under way in our land-grant colleges, experiment stations, or the Washington laboratories of the Department. Adding them all together, not more than five or six of the home-economics departments and experiment stations are carrying on any textile or clothing investigations, and in most cases even these have only one or two small projects apiece. The Bureau of Home Economics, the smallest bureau in the Department, has very limited resources.

An excellent picture of the situation may be obtained by examining any issue of the Experiment Station Record. In this journal, of which the Department may well be proud, the Office of Experiment Stations publishes abstracts of current literature in all the fields pertinent to the teaching and research now under way in the State and Federal agricultural institutions. Of the approximately 150 pages of annotated references usually included in an issue, rarely is more than one page required to cover the significant researches in textiles and clothing.

Moreover, the universities and other colleges have almost completely overlooked this field of investigation. The textile schools are concentrating on the vocational training of mill supervisors; practically none have any research under way. The number of graduate students coming from our colleges and universities with graduate training in textiles and clothing would hardly number a half dozon a year from the entire country. As a result, those few schools interested in developing graduate courses or even strong undergraduate major work in textiles are looking in vain for staff members adequately trained and experienced in textile and clothing research.

At the present time, textile research in the United States is concentrated almost entirely on commercial investigations carried on by individual textile companies and Government laboratories working on commercial problems. These studies deal largely with the development of synthetic fibers, of new methods of finishing and dyeing fabrics, and of the new machines and manufacturing processes involved. This work, supplemented by very high-pressure selling tactics, has brought on the market a myriad of fabrics, interesting and attractive in appearance, but with unknown performance qualities. Inevitably, this has complicated the consumers' problems of selection, use, and care, and they in turn are looking to our extension and residence teachers for guidance. Unfortunately, without a comparable research program on textile utilization, these leaders are at a loss for reliable information upon which to base their teaching.

No facts are available regarding the relative value of different fibers, natural or synthetic, or of different fabric constructions when put into consumer goods. In the absence of data of this kind, no grades, standards, or specifications can be established for the use of over-the-counter buyers. The present consumer movement which is attracting widespread attention is based largely upon a demand on the part of the public for such buying guides.

This lack of a textile utilization research program has a vital and close relationship to the consumption of American-grown fibers. Such research would determine those specific consumer needs for which the natural fibers are best suited and would develop new uses for them in line with definite requirements. It would supply facts which would assist consumers in determining whether a natural or a synthetic fiber would best serve the purpose for which a given purchase is made. In other words, it would place the competition of fibers on the sound basis of their relative service to the user.

May I take this opportunity to compliment the Extension Service upon the fine job the clothing specialists are doing in this difficult situation? They are making effective use of the small amount of data the laboratories are now providing. They deserve the help which an intensive textile utilization research program in our State and Federal laboratories would give them.

RESUME OF DISCUSSIONS IN CLOTHING SECTION

WESTERN STATES EXTENSION CONFERENCE

August 9-11, 1939

Madge J. Reese, Extension Service Commentator

To be called a commentator on this program assigns me a title I have never carried before. I am tempted to report the "human side of the news" from the clothing section of this conference. There is much that is human that could be reported from the clothing discussions. With the exception of food, perhaps, there is no interest of home and family that involves human relationship more than does clothing the family. In these modern days clothing is one of the essentials of living for which a certain amount of money must go. It is obvious that the subject Clothing the Farm Family can take on real significance in any discussion by clothing extension specialists.

This conference of clothing specialists of the Western States and Hawaii is timely for several reasons. This group has not been in conference for 12 years—since they met at Reno, Nev., in 1927. There has been almost a complete turn-over of specialists since that day, Miss Ethelwyn Dodson of California being the only one who has been continuously on duty since 1927. It is interesting to note the tenure of service of the group present, the average number of years being 4½. Seven of the clothing specialists have been appointed within the past year; all but one, however, have had previous county home demonstration agent experience. Two of the twelve are part—time specialists in clothing. The exchange of ideas has been invaluable to the newly appointed specialists and most helpful to the others.

Another reason this conference is most timely is that the present enrollment in clothing projects is the largest project enrollment in home demonstration work and in the girls' 4-H Clubs in the Western States. From all reports, we can conclude that clothing is a project that can be handled more easily by local leaders than some of the other projects. In 1938 there were 360 counties in the 11 Western States and the Territory of Hawaii served by county agricultural agents and 187 counties served by home demonstration agents. In 7 of the States a few of the agents serve more than one county. In 1938, 326 counties, practically all served by one or more agents, carried some phase of the clothing project. In at least 173 counties without home demonstration agents, local leaders were largely responsible for the work done, especially in the 4-H Clubs with girls. The following are a few 1938 results in the clothing project that can be listed statistically for the 11 Western States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

Demonstration meetings by agents or specialists, 4,619. Demonstration meetings by local leaders, 10,741.

Number of girls enrolled in clubs, 31,519.

Number of boys enrolled in clubs, 253.

Number following instructions in construction: Adults,

23,597; juniors, 20,051.

Number following instructions in selection: Adults,

21,427; juniors, 14,073.

Number keeping clothing accounts: Adults, 3,716; juniors, 9,973.

Families following buying suggestions, 14,321.

All the questions for discussion as outlined in the program were submitted by the clothing specialists. The additional questions submitted were listed and mimeographed and were made available to those in attendance. By the questions suggested for discussion, it can be easily concluded that the clothing specialists are studying the job analytically and are alert to the great variety of situations and conditions to which the program and methods used must be adjusted to meet the needs effectively.

A few of the points that were emphasized in the discussions might be listed as follows:

- l. In the appraisal of the clothing program given by each specialist with plans for the future, the following factors and conclusions were dominant in the several appraisals.
 - a. The clothing program is balanced by including the economic, aesthetic, health, and construction phases. Though all phases are important, the economic and construction phases that overlap are the ones receiving the most emphasis. Though more instruction is given each year in the wise purchasing of readymade clothing, the construction of clothing and all that this phase involves leads in the demand, especially with the girls in 4-H Club work. The health phases that are being increasingly emphasized are selection of shoes and hosiery, sensible clothing for children and infants, correct foundation garments, and good posture. Closely allied with construction is the study and appreciation of design, color, and line listed in the aesthetic list. Good grooming as presented to women and girls is not thought of as a frivolous vanity, but as a contribution to aesthetic satisfaction, health, poise, and self-confidence; therefore, instructions in good grooming can appropriately be included in the balanced clothing program.
 - b. Farm women who make up the county home demonstration council bring first-hand information as to the clothing needs of the farm families. Occasionally a questionnaire is sent out in advance of the county program-planning day, which is featured

by the home demonstration council or by a county program planning committee. The specialists felt that every opportunity was being given to determine the program locally, but that it was necessary for extension specialists and agents to give advice sometimes in order for the Extension Service to meet the heavy demands with a limited personnel.

It goes without saying that any phase of a home demonstration program is adjustable at any time to meet emergencies such as reduced incomes due to depression, drought, and floods. California gave as an example, that in the flooded section 2 years ago the clothing program was immediately rearranged to include subject-matter demonstration in the cleaning of clothing and household furnishings. Shrunken clothing was cleaned and remodeled and in many instances dyed.

c. The instruction given in the clothing project has a far-reaching influence on successful results in other home demonstration projects so that a close correlation between clothing, home furnishing, home management, child development, and health can be effected. The skills, fabric identification and selection, color theory and its application developed in the clothing project carry over into home furnishings and into crafts.

Cleaning, renovation, and storage of clothing are aspects of home management as well as the keeping of clothing accounts and making a clothing budget. Proper selection of shoes and clothing and posture have important relationship to efficient work and fatigue. Clothing, children, and emotions may be closely related, hence clothing is a consideration in parent education and child development. A good appearance may be attributed to three factors: Health, posture, and clothing.

- 2. Considerable discussion was given to 4-H Club work, and a few discussion notes are briefed as follows:
 - a. Should we strive for better quality or larger volume in 4-H Club work? There was a difference of opinion, but the greater number felt that a high quality of work brings more lasting results. Higher standards bring greater satisfaction to girls or adults, and outstanding results solicit the attention and interest of a larger number and results in an increasing volume. The enrollment in clothing clubs should be in direct proportion to the trained leadership available. It was the consensus that local leaders should be carefully selected, and every effort should be put forth to give local leaders more training than many are receiving at present.

- b. It was thought that special attention should be given in planning work for the 10- to 12-year-old group, and that the requirements should fit the mental and physical ability of the child and not be too insistent on the child's fitting the requirements. Too much contest with this age group might be more harmful than beneficial.
- 3. All clothing specialists reported having visited in the homes of Farm Security clients. In every State some assistance had been given to training the Farm Security home supervisors in subject matter relating to thrift practices in clothing, construction, and remodeling, buying methods, clothing budgeting, and home-made rug making. Each State reported furnishing clothing circulars to Vocational teachers and W.P.A. workers.
- 4. It is evident that illustrative material plays a big part in the clothing project. Some time was given to discussing ways and means of obtaining and preparing illustrative material for use by local leaders, especially in the counties without home demonstration agents.

The exhibits brought to the conference by several of the specialists were studied carefully by those in attendance. Clothing for the 4-H Club girl furnished by the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, was given close study. Some of the other most worth-while exhibits on display featured the following:

California: Infants' clothing, clothing for 4-H Club girls, and sensible shoes.

Wyoming: What to know in buying hosiery.

Montana: Use of wool in knitting and application of art in needlecraft.

Nevada: The clothes closet.

5. Appreciation was expressed in being favored with the splendid contributions of Miss Ruth O'Brien, In Charge, Textiles and Clothing Division, Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. At the first general session Miss O'Brien presented Research as a Background for Clothing Extension, and showed interesting samples of present-day fabrics, results of tests, etc. During the discussions Miss O'Brien brought us up to date on sources of consumers' educational material and other timely interests on which clothing specialists needed information.

APPRAISING THE CLOTHING PROGRAM WITH PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Arizona

The economic phase of the clothing project that seems to need emphasis now is the buying of textiles. There has been such a rapid change in textiles in the last few years that women need to be brought up to date on this phase. The choice of construction processes in making garments and the proper care of ready-made and home-made garments is determined by the material of which they are made.

Selection of style for the individual seems to be an outstanding aesthetic problem. Everyone has the desire to be well dressed, and, with the extreme styles that are shown today, this is difficult unless a woman knows her figure problems and the effect of line and design. This is especially true with large, out-of-proportion women.

A person's health is partly dependent on good posture, and good posture is largely dependent on well-fitting shoes. Since well-made inexpensive shoes are difficult to find, the problem is to educate women on the points of good shoes so that they will request them, and to work with the manufacturers to secure their cooperation in the project.

"How can we make our clothes so they won't have a home-made look?" is a continual cry from women. More stress seems to be needed on good fitting and proper finishes for the style and type of material. Those who make their own and their children's clothes want these clothes to compare favorably with ready-made garments.

As a basis for planning the 1939-40 program in Arizona, a summary of clothing work that had been done in the State since 1933 was made. With this as a background and the plans in home demonstration agents annual reports, the clothing program was drafted. At present, the specialist has been meeting with home demonstration councils giving the suggested phases for work from which the groups select a county-wide program. The plans for the future are to discuss with community leaders the problems and needs of the community from which the clothing program will be determined. The rural sociologist will take an active part in determining community needs.

Correct posture and the signs of good health have been phases for correlation with the nutrition project. Material used has been checked with the nutrition specialist in order that the same points and the same terms would be stressed. Discussions have been had with the specialist in agronomy on plans for using more cotton - Pima cotton especially. Plans for conferences have been made with the extension economist on general and clothing accounts. Cooperation with the resident home-economics staff has been through exchange of illustrative material and the checking of subject matter. The education department of the university checked the 4-H Club bulletin for suitability of language to age.

Long-time goals are always necessary as a guide to what we want to accomplish. Legislation and economics or outlook are subjects for continual study to anticipate emergencies that might arise. If the long-time goals are general and flexible, they may be fitted to the immediate need.

Better quality of work should always be our standard, but in extension work we also want to reach as many persons as possible. We can reach more people with a good extension program, even with a limited personnel, if we plan well, have an efficient organization, and study time management.

--Lorene Dryden, Extension Specialist in Clothing.

California

Since the clothing program is built around the circumstances and needs of rural families, we feel that a balanced program should deal equally with all four phases: Economic, aesthetic, health, and construction. This program, as far as we are concerned, is not based only on the present economic situation, but aims to lay a foundation for clothing management on a permanent basis. All phases are so closely knit together that it is difficult to plan even a single article of dress properly without taking into consideration the economic, aesthetic, health, and construction values. We have drawn up a clothing-program chart with various subjects suggested under each phase, a copy of which is attached. In planning the clothing program, farm home department women use this chart.

We carry out in each county a locally determined program of work. Programs are formulated after suggestions are made by the farm home department women regarding the needs of the particular community. County home demonstration program planning days are arranged to give the women opportunity to plan not only the program for the coming year, but for a long time ahead. We always allow time in our program so that we may adjust it to meet emergencies; for example, after the floods of a year or two ago, we rearranged the programs already planned in the counties affected, to include subject-matter demonstrations in the cleaning of clothing and household furnishings. Shrunken clothing was cleaned and remodeled, and in many instances, dyed.

Integration of subject matter of the various projects in home demonstration work serves to strengthen and to unify the program for education in desirable family living. The clothing program joins with the home-furnishing and home-management programs in such subject matter as better-buying studies, accounts, and budgets, care of clothing, and clothing storage. We include in the clothing program subject matter of the child-development and parent-education program in the selection and care of children's clothing, considering the physical, mental, emotional, and social development of the child. Subject matter of the nutrition program is integrated in all factors pertaining to growth, such as posture and a well-developed body.

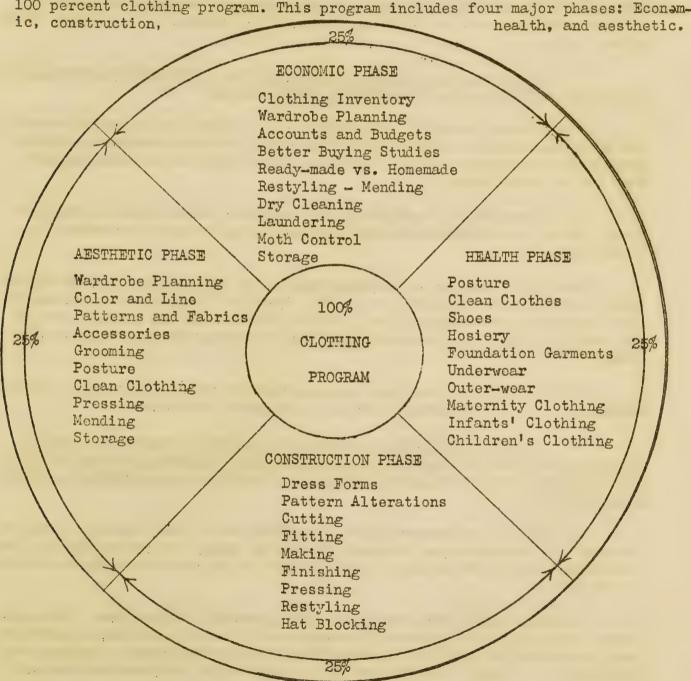
It has always been our aim, both in adult and 4-H Club work in clothing, to attain the largest possible volume of the best quality work. I believe this should continue to be our goal. To this end, we not only will welcome, but will look for suggestions from everyone here.

-- Ethelwyn Dodson, Extension Specialist in Clothing.

CLOTHING PROGRAM

Phases of the Clothing Program

The clothing program is based on the needs of the family. With this in view, farm families in home demonstration work in California are working toward a 100 percent clothing program. This program includes four major phases: Econom-



Colorado

The even tenor of our extension program making has been disturbed, and now we are beginning to see the error of our ways!

Farm programs have become top-heavy and unyielding because of the fact that they have not grown entirely out of the real problems of the farm people. Too much has been parceled out because someone not close to the real problems has felt that he knew just what the solution was for all troubles pertaining to the farm.

It behooves us to be certain of our ground and not only to view in retrospect the accomplishments of our extension clothing program but to heed the challenge of the future - to provide a richer, more abundant farm life.

1. What economics, aesthetic, health, and construction phases should be emphasized in the clothing program today and why?

In Colorado it would seem advisable to stress the economic phases in our clothing program. With recurring droughts and poor markets, our farm people are experiencing trying times and need every bit of encouragement that can be given them.

The stress that is placed on the aesthetic in clothing is well and good. Every bit of spiritual lift that clothing can give the woman is justified.

The health aspect of clothing would seem to deal mostly with selection of foundation garments, and shoes. Women will follow fashion trends only insofar as they satisfy their desire for the new and unusual and at the same time allow for case and freedom of movement in the garments they wear.

Emphasis should be placed on construction only so much as it helps actually to aid in the accomplishing of economic practices.

2. To what extent are we basing the clothing program on county planning recommendations made by the county agricultural planning committee, county extension planning conference, or county home demonstration council or committee?

In Colorado we are making every effort to key our extension program to the needs of farm people. Perhaps as yet our goals are not definitely long-time ones, but we are trying to adjust them to the ever-changing conditions in our State.

Geographically our State presents a variety of problems. Great distances over mountainous country increase our marketing problems, therefore we have a diversified agriculture and with it a wide variance in incomes and standards of living. Our purpose is to assist with the problems in each locality.

For recommendations as to the clothing programs, we look to the county agricultural planning committees as our chief help. The county councils of home demonstration clubs enable us to have first-hand information regarding the problems facing our farm homemakers.

3. Correlation of clothing project with other projects in the extension program.

A closer correlation of subject matter with that of other specialists will strengthen and give better direction to our project thinking.

With help from the child-development specialist problems pertaining to training of children might be correlated with clothing. Projects dealing with solf-help garments, with children's selecting own clothing, and with the healthful aspect of sun-suits, may be made special features.

There is even a closer tie-up between home management and home furnishing and the clothing project. Study of clothing accounts and budgets, cleaning, renovating and storage of clothing, fabric identification and selection, color theory and application are all closely interwoven with both home management and home furnishing.

A posture campaign carried jointly by the nutritionist and clothing specialist would give emphasis to the great need for corrective posture. This one thing alone would do more to add poise and confidence to the characteristics of our farm women.

A grooming project would help definitely in establishing health practices. A knowledge of good food habits would aid also in this.

4. Can we set up long-time goals in the clothing project and still adjust to meet emergencies?

The strength of any farm program lies in the ability of the people sponsoring it to adjust it to meet emergencies. There is no reason why a clothing program cannot be adjusted as the need arises.

Long-time goals in the clothing program differ somewhat from those in other subjects. The difference is due, largely, to the problems that arise because of style and custom changes. If the underlying aim includes that of thorough training in the aesthetic phases and making the techniques of sewing more simple through the use of proper methods of construction and finish, it will be possible for the program to adapt itself to any conditions or emergencies.

5. With possibilities based on present extension personnel, should we strive for better quality or larger volume both in adult and 4-H Club work?

In Extension we are trying to extend our program to meet the needs of the great number of farm families. By helping more families to improve home practices, will we not be improving the quality of both adult and 4-H Chrb Work?

-- Martha Jane Ulrich, Clothing Specialist.

Hawaii

1. The economic, aesthetic, and health phases as well as those of construction play an important part in the clothing program. One phase involves the others to some extent, and phases of each should be considered in the selection of clothing, whether it be in the selection of ready-to-wear articles or in yardage goods for construction purposes.

To awaken a keener sense of good buymanship and an inquiring attitude on the part of club members for honest merchandise, the well-rounded program necessitates practical information in textiles, color, and design in dress, the care of clothing, healthful clothing, and construction phases.

Club members should be given information which will assist them to know what to look for when purchasing materials and ready-to-wear garments.

Construction work plays an important part in the clothing program of the Territory of Hawaii, as many of the communities are far removed from markets, or the local market is limited or lacking in ready-to-wear articles. The garments made are, as a rule, compared with similar ready-to-wear articles of about the same quality so as to enable club members to recognize comparative value more clearly. This also serves again to review the economic, aesthetic, and health phases involved in the particular units of clothing undertaken.

Self-reliance in clothing construction and a consciousness of the need of intelligent selection have been the desired goal. To obtain this goal, a more unified territorial clothing program has been urged, without losing sight, however, of the individual community and club needs.

The development of more efficient project leaders has also been started with encouraging results.

- 2. County advisory councils have been started recently, but to date the county program is made by the agent after studying the needs of her county, consulting with club members, and conferring with the clothing specialist and the assistant director in home economics.
- 3. The clothing project is also correlated with the home-management project and the Farm Security Administration. Some work has been done in keeping clothing accounts and making out clothing budgets; however, there is need for much individual help in order that results be effective.
- 4. It is the aim of the territorial clothing program to set up a long-time goal and still to adjust the program to meet emergencies.
- 5. With possibilities based on present extension personnel, we should strive for better quality rather than larger volume, both in adult and 4-H clothing work, because our aim in the Agricultural Extension Service is "to help others." Thus, better trained members can more efficiently help others.

-- Hedwig S. Otromba, Specialist in Clothing.

Idaho

As farm living becomes more complex, emphasis on the economic phases of clothing seems necessary. It has been said that a few years ago there were 52 wants and 16 necessities, and now there are 484 wants and 94 necessities. This means that the cash income has to go far.

With new fabrics, now in the experimental stages, and new finishes and processes come need of more knowledge on the part of the consumer. Because of these factors it seems necessary for the clothing project to continue to include up-to-date information on textiles; i.e., wearing qualities, suitability, laundering or cleaning qualities, etc.

More emphasis needs to be placed on values in systematically planning clothing purchases for the family, not only because of economic importance but as a means of bringing about a better family relationship.

One of our objectives is that farm women be comfortably, suitably, and becomingly dressed. To encourage Idaho women to plan carefully, we have for years conducted style-revue contests for women. As a result we hear women say, "I want to choose a color and style dress which will be suitable with my last year's coat." Through these contests women are planning their own wardrobes, and now we should encourage them to do likewise with other members of the family. This also gives an opportunity to emphasize quality in fabrics, suitability for the occasion, and suitability to the wearer.

One of the first essentials in being well-dressed is to have an innate desire for beauty. The clothing project cannot overemphasize selection and use of color, beauty of line, etc. In connection with this, personal appearance or good grooming might be stressed.

The welfare of the home depends greatly on the health of its members, and the clothing project can stress these values. First emphasis might well be placed on selection of suitable shoes and selection of foundation garments. The information on selection of shoes should apply to those for children as well as for adults. The importance of good posture should be a definite part of the clothing project from both health and appearance standpoints.

Construction of clothing should be a part of the project. I don't think we should suggest that every woman sew. It might be more important that she be an agreeable person to live with than that she make her own clothing. However, some women cannot buy ready-made garments that fit. If those women have a guide to use in altering patterns and make a dress which fits well, it gives them much satisfaction and that in itself is valuable. In addition, they are better dressed.

This phase of the project is, of course, closely related to the economic phase. If we could encourage women with the cooperation of the family, to make a family clothing budget, planning which garments might easily be made in the home, which it might be more satisfactory to buy ready-made, it would result in greater satisfaction from the clothing dollar.

I believe it is possible to set up long-time goals in the clothing project and still adjust to meet emergencies. Major emergencies usually pertain to economic or construction phases, and as long as they remain a part of the definite plan it should be possible.

There are values in striving for a larger volume of work in both adult and 4-H Club work, but with a limited personnel, I wonder if it would be wiser to strive toward and maintain a good quality of work.

By establishing good standards, farm home life will be on a higher level with each member a happier person.

--Vivian Minyard, Extension Specialist in Clothing.

Montana

- l. What economic, aesthetic, health, and construction phases should be emphasized in the clothing program today and why?
 - A. Economic. I feel that in the study of economics of clothing the planning of a wardrobe should be given consideration. The less money one has to spend the more important it is that every article of clothing be chosen carefully. In planning an adequate wardrobe for each member of the family, cooperation of the entire family is necessary. Some agreement should be reached as to how the available money can be distributed to the best advantage. The basis for this is clothing accounts kept over a period of years.

The buying of ready-to-wear articles such as coats, dresses, shoes, hosiery, and men's shirts, is of great importance today. Probably the most difficult of all problems for the present-day buyer is to know quality of goods on the market.

- B. Aesthetic. In the aesthetic phases of clothing, in addition to the study of design and color as commonly applied to clothing I feel that art in textiles and clothing should be emphasized through art in needlecraft and art through the ages, as related to the field of clothing and textiles. The past is valuable to us in so far as we can select from it that which helps us to live more fully today. Scarcely a project in home or in public life can be carried on without color and design in some connection or other. Love for beautiful color schemes and fine pattern design may become the starting point for lifelong enjoyment and inspiration which do not depend on wealth or privilege.
- C. Health. Certainly we should emphasize the importance of health in the clothing and textile program. The relationship of shoes to posture and health and the selection of children's clothing.

from the standpoint of the development of the child both mentally and physically, should be emphasized in the program.

D. Construction. - In clothing construction, those phases that develop reasons for home sewing should be emphasized. Many individuals find it difficult to find well-fitting ready-made garments; therefore, fitting should be stressed in construction. A standard of excellence established through sewing may be used in performing or judging other skills: therefore, desirable construction processes should be emphasized.

To what extent are we basing the clothing program on county planning recommendations made by the county agricultural planning committee, county extension planning conference, or county home demonstration council or committee?

At present the county agricultural planning committees are dealing mainly with land-use programs and their implications. I think the future holds an excellent opportunity for basing a certain part of the clothing and textile work on results and recommendations from these committees. For example, Teton County is developing what is known as the unified program in land-use planning. The county agricultural planning committee recommended the minimum farm budget of \$800 to \$1,000 net farm income, exclusive of farm production for consumption, with \$1,500 to \$1,800 as a more desirable budget. The best use of land to secure this income is the concern of agricultural-planning committees.

If the budget system functions and helps to insure a fairly stable farm income, it will offer ample opportunity for further budgeting of the family's money income, and the clothing and textile program will become definitely a part of it.

The county agricultural and home demonstration agents in a few counties are obtaining information on needs and desires of the people through county extension planning conferences held in various communities throughout the county. The information is obtained by the discussion method.

In the larger percentage of counties, the home demonstration council is the tool used in the selection of a program for the county.

In home demonstration agent counties, the agent obtains some information on the type of program desired by the women. In some instances she contacts keywomen, more or less by the free-lance system, and in other instances she sends out questionnaires to all women. The information is compiled by a program committee. These suggestions are considered when the selection of demonstration topics is made from the available subjects compiled by the clothing specialist. This system offers an opportunity for a complete circle in planning a clothing program. The clothing specialist accepts suggestions offered by the women in compiling new subjects available. For example, tailoring was included in the program of two counties this year as a result of interest on the part of women within the counties.

Correlation of the clothing project with other projects in the extension program:

Clothing and textiles should be correlated with the home-furnishing program through the principles of design and color, also art in needlecraft. The use of clothing accounts kept as a part of the home-management program offers a basis for the correlation of programs. Posture, an important phase of clothing, particularly in 4-H Club work, may be correlated with the foods and nutrition program.

Can we set up long-time goals in the clothing project and still adjust to meet emergencies?

In the clothing project, ultimate values can be reached only through long-time goals. Judgment and perspective are needed in adjustments for emergencies. If reason and mind, cause and result, historical knowledge, and scientific background are being developed through long-time goals, certainly judgment and perspective will be used in meeting emergencies.

With the possibilities based on present extension personnel, should we strive for better quality or larger volume both in adult and 4-H Club work?

I feel that we should strive for better quality. With the accomplishment of better quality come new attitudes, understanding, and skills. These bring about challenging situations, out of which may grow specialized programs planned for progressive communities. In other words, quality of work may affect quantity. The production of good quality may be a slower process of reaching a goal of quantity than some other methods which may be used, but may bring more lasting results in the end. So often when volume is rapidly increased the period of continuation is short.

-- Martha L. Hensley, Clothing Specialist.

Novada

I. What economic, aesthetic, health, and construction phases should be emphasized in the clothing program and why?

In Nevada during the past 10 years there has been a trend away from home construction of the family wardrobe and an increasing use of ready-to-wear clothing. This is, in part, the result of improvement in the local and mail-order, ready-to-wear markets. There are also indications that it is an effort to lighten the duties of the homemaker. As a result of this shift in interest, the demand in clothing-project groups is now for guidance in clothing budgeting, selection, purchase, and care of clothes. There is a decided interest in the textiles from which ready-made garments are made, as well as in wearing qualities, seam slipage, crush resistance, shrinking, color fast-ness, laundering, and dry-cleaning factors.

There is also a growing interest in the home management and family relationship phases of the family clothing problem. Decided interest is also being shown in ways of developing family cooperation in determining what proportion of the family income should be spent for clothing. Correlation between health, child development, family relationships, and clothing is giving emphasis to such problems as shoes and their effect on posture, well-fitting underwear in relation to fatigue, self-help garments for children, the effect of clothing on personality, and a just division of clothing expenditures among the various members of the family.

To answer these new demands, extension techniques are changing. The problems that are considered include:

- 1. The proportion of the family income allotted to clothing and its just distribution among family members.
- 2. The effect of clothing upon family relationships, and the personality development of children.
- 3. The relation of clothing to health; posture, freedom of motion, and climatic conditions.
- 4. The building of a satisfactory wardrobe through careful planning to meet the varying needs of farm, home, school, and community life. The application of aesthetic principles of design and color to age, sex, and personality variations.
- 5. Seasonal styles and style trends so that garments may give satisfaction for more than one season.
- 6. Consumer information on composition, construction, and wearing qualities so that the best values can be obtained for the money spent.
- 7. The relative values in home-made and ready-made clothing, as regards service, style, fit, the expression of personality, and the wise use of time and energy.
 - 8. Renovation and alteration of used clothing.
 - 9. The daily and seasonal care of the wardrobe.
 - 10. Clothing storage problems.

In 4-H Club work, Nevada has only 3 years of organized clothing project work. The motive throughout is the adolescent girl's interest in her own clothing problems, although effort is made to expand this interest to the family level. The first project - The Spic and Span Girl, is devoted to personal grooming, the care, repair, and hygiene of clothing, the construction of one or more simple garments, and clothing storage problems.

The second and third 4-H clothing projects are devoted to the "summer outfit" and "winter wardrobe," respectively. In conference with her family she decides on how much money is available for her clothing expenditures and the occasions for which she must plan her clothing supplies; i.e., home, school, church, parties, vacations.

II. Basing the clothing project on the recommendation made by the county agricultural planning committees, county extension planning conferences, and county home demonstration committees.

The clothing program, like that of all other extension projects in Nevada, has been and will continue to be based on the recommendations received from the planning groups listed above. Because of the small rural population in this State and its resulting small extension funds, the apportionment of money and time is a serious problem. Only by a careful consideration of local conditions as to funds, personnel, and local problems is it possible to achieve satisfactory results. Local, county, district, and State planning committees present their recommendations, and these are checked with outlook material and long-time extension goals, in order that the best use of available resources may result.

III. Correlation of the clothing project with other projects in the extension program.

There is a close and growing correlation between clothing and other projects in the extension program. Clothing and health are closely related. The selection and care of shoes and stockings has a direct effect upon feet, posture, and action of the digestive system, working efficiency, and personality development. Underwear affects posture, freedom of motion, the development of play and work habits, the fit of outer clothing, and personal appearance. Personality development and family relationship are vitally connected with such problems as self-help garments for children, suitability of clothing to various life activities, and the economic condition of the family. Many of our best results are being obtained indirectly through other projects by showing their relationship to clothing problems.

IV. Long-time goals and adjustments to meet emergencies.

Nevada believes heartily in long-time goals and has, we believe, maintained them successfully in the clothing project. There are emergency situations for which adjustments must and can be made. Without such modification of project plans even the long-time goals would be endangered. It is a matter of adapting approaches and extension techniques to the emergency situation while maintaining fundamental principles.

V. Possibilities based on present extension personnel; the problem of better quality or larger volume both in adult and 4-H Club work.

In Nevada clothing continues to be a minor project. Nevada, because of its small rural population and the resulting limited extension funds, has

no regular subject-matter specialists. Project trends, new information, and technical training are given by one of our home demonstration agents, who devotes a small amount of time out of her busy schedule to acting as a part-time clothing specialist. She prepares a limited amount of subject matter, supervises the preparation of illustrative material, and acts as a project guide to the other agents.

Nevada's limited extension resources have made us adept borrowers. As our good neighbors in the Western States develop their excellent project ideas, we frankly go begging the privilege of adapting their material to Nevada's needs. May we take this opportunity of expressing our sincere appreciation for this assistance.

-- Mrs. Mary Buol, Assistant Extension Director. Lena Hauko, Clothing Specialist.

New Mexico

The clothing plan for New Mexico:

Subproject and phases:

- 1. Clothing selection.
 Subproject phases:
 - a. Materials.
 - b. Ready-to-wear garments.
 - c. Good "buymanship."
 - d. Line and design.
 - e. Color.
- 2. Clothing construction. Subproject phases:
 - a. Patterns.
 - b. Line and design.
 - c. Finishes.
 - d. Construction.
 - e. Remodeling.
- 3. Children's clothing.
 Subproject phases:
 - a. Infants' and preschool children's clothing.
 - b. Clothing for school children.
- 4. Care of clothing.

Subproject phases:

- a. Home dry-cleaning.
- b. Laundering.
- c. Repair.
- d. Storage.

5. Consumer education.

Subproject phases:

a. Textile testing.

- b. Production, manufacturing, and marketing of textiles.
- c. Good buymanship.
- 6. Sewing-machine clinics.

Subproject phase:

a. Care, repair, and adjustment of sewing machines.

7. 4-H clothing clubs.

During the past 2 years, the adult extension groups have concentrated on "the cotton dress" project. Emphasis has been and is being given to the use of cotton as a textile and clothing fiber, because cotton is a major crop in this State and of considerable economic importance to rural people. The women studied the cotton fiber and the various fabrics woven from it. They learned the proper selection of such fabrics by studying guarantees and labeling, by testing for color fastness and shrinkage, and by observing the strength of the weave and yarns used. On the aesthetic side, becoming color and attractive color combinations and suitable designs for all types of figures are a definite part of the program.

By actually making an afternoon or street dress, various and appropriate types of construction are demonstrated and learned. Comparisons have been and are made with ready-to-wear cotton dresses to show that there is a material economy in clothing construction in the home; that such garments are better made, fit better, may be more becoming, and have greater individuality. With such a variety of new and unusually attractive cotton materials being produced every year, and with the coming of more permanent types of finishes, this project has answered a definite need in rural homes.

The adult clothing project was selected as the major project in 10 counties for 1939 through program-planning meetings held in the counties and with various county councils.

Plans are being made to study woolen fabrics in a similar manner, emphasizing their selection, best construction methods, and use. Wool is produced extensively in New Mexico also, and homemakers should know more about it. Besides, their interest is tending in this direction. And these projects are so planned that they include consumer education along with training in construction, color and color combinations, becoming line and design, and pattern alterations.

Through the demonstrations and discussions on cotton fiber and its production, the clothing program is correlated with the agronomy project. Similar studies in regard to wool relate the work to the State livestock program.

The adult clothing project is correlated with the health program through such minor projects as "the selection of shoes and care of the feet." In fact, health is stressed in every possible way in connection with the clothing program. Health also is a definite part of each unit of the four junior clothing projects, being included as:

- 1. Personal hygienc.
- 2. Good posture.
- 3. Clothes for health.
- 4. The annual physical examination.

Sewing-machine clinics correlate the clothing program with that of the agricultural engineer, teaching homemakers more about the mechanics of home equipment. The demonstrations and discussions given in connection with the work on infants and preschool children's clothing are studies in child development and parent education, as well as in health.

The first two junior projects are cotton projects, which act as a means of correlating the adult and junior work. The third junior unit includes linens, rayons, and silks, and the fourth places emphasis on woolens. This again relates the junior program to that of the adult. As the various textile fabrics are discussed, 4-H Club members are given training in their selection, care, and place in the wardrobe. As in the adult program, their work includes suitable construction processes; color, line, and design; and pattern alteration.

In this manner, I believe we are setting up fairly long-time goals for the clothing project in such a way that we may adjust them to meet the emergencies that may arise. It is possible that some States may be in a position to go farther than we have, but I believe we are wise in keeping our program fairly elastic.

With the possibilities based on present personnel, I believe that we cannot and should not lay too much stress on a larger volume in place of a better quality for either adult or 4-H clothing work. Volume of work planned should be in direct proportion to the trained leadership available. State workers can be swamped with the volume of work possible in a particular field, and accomplish very little in developing individuals. Outstanding results in any community and in any home go farther, in my estimation, toward educating all who contact them than hundreds of mediocre results of partial failures.

-- Dee Maier, Assistant State Home Agent.

Oregon

Since the approach to the clothing program is through situations rather than subjects, and since the whole situation concerning clothing has undergone a vast change, we need to give serious thought to today's program and to future planning.

Not so long ago most of our homemakers knew the quality of material in each garment that her family wore. She knew this because she either made, or supervised the making of, the family clothing, from the raw fiber to the finished product. There were articles of clothing which some families did not make at home, but these articles were standardized by long years of experience with them. Changes were slow, and a hundred years brought little that could not be analyzed and understood.

Today the consumer finds it more than difficult to judge the quality of a fiber and to know the processes of manufacture when she sees only the finished product. Many of the familiar buying guides have disappeared.

So in our clothing program today we have much to consider from the economic viewpoint. We need to give practical and dependable information on buying, as we do in the buying of yardage goods, ready-to-wear dresses, hosiery and shoes, as well as help in the keeping of accounts. This information must be simple, easily understood and applied.

The homemaker as a consumer should be influenced to consider quality for service desired. We can help her to view her clothing program from a distance and plan for future expenditures, so that she can make more satisfactory purchases and obtain more service from these purchases.

Particularly among our rural women we can give a needed "lift" by developing an appreciation of becoming clothing. Attractive and interesting clothing costs no more than drab and uninteresting clothing, and can do a great deal to effect the well-being, personality, and poise of an individual. The work in dress design, color, and line and our good-grooming program all help to develop good taste and appreciation of the beautiful in the aesthetic sense.

From the standpoint of health we can emphasize suitability of clothing for the occasion, comfortable clothing both as to style and weight, as well as laundering and cleaning problems with new textiles. Our meetings on the care of the feet, correct posture, and foundation garments have also added to this particular phase.

The homemaker needs to realize that a knowledge of skills and construction processes will make her a better buyer of ready-to-wear clothing; that she can make her money go farther by doing her own sewing if time and energy permit; and that she can be more individually dressed at less cost. Dressmaking and tailoring schools further this work. Time-saving devices

and quicker methods may be introduced to allow time for other activities, if we remember to hold to the fundamentals of construction in doing this.

In Oregon we base the clothing program almost entirely on the recommendations made by the delegates sent in from the extension units for program-planning day. After experimenting with several types of program-planning methods, the round-table discussion has been found to be the most effective and satisfactory. The number of representatives from each extension unit and study club is limited. Prior to the program-planning day, each organized group has discussed the type of program in which its members are interested. The representative comes to the meeting prepared to discuss, not her personal wishes but those of the group. The representatives meet with the home demonstration agent, the State leader, and the specialists for a round-table discussion of the whole program. On the basis of work already completed and in view of a sound program for the future, the meetings for the coming year are outlined at this program-planning meeting.

Our efforts in extension are united toward successful family living and the arrangement of life for better living. Each project is a phase contributing to the whole. Through the clothing project we develop skills and techniques that enable the homemaker to plan the clothing for her family more wisely with less effort. As a result, the well-being of her family is improved, poise and dignity are developed, and the homemaker herself has more time in which to enjoy her family. In parent education and family relationships, self-help clothing for children and related emotional influences are closely correlated with the clothing program. Health and posture as developed in the nutrition field have a mutual background in clothing. The skills and aesthetic values developed in clothing may carry over into home furnishing and to crafts, forming new interests and joy in living.

Long-time goals can be set up in clothing. Any program must be flexible enough to adjust for emergencies.

In Oregon we are meeting the increasing demands for a larger volume of clothing work through project leaders. With adult groups and 4-H Clubs, our project leaders are carefully selected and trained to carry certain subprojects to their groups. In doing this we feel that we are able to extend our program without sacrificing quality. Our women and girls take the matter of being project leaders seriously, and consider it an indication of our faith and confidence in their ability. To them it is an honor and a privilege to work directly with the specialists and the home demonstration agents, and to serve as leaders in their own communities.

Through the project leader training method, community leadership is being developed which will be constant and far-reaching in its effect on the home, the community, and national life.

-Lucy Lane, Extension Specialist in Clothing.

Utah:

The questions for this report were on: Planning the clothing program, the content of program, correlation with other projects, goals and emergencies, and quality or quantity of work to be done.

County planning work in Utah showed the necessity of improving the economic situation. The first two points under consideration were (1) how to increase the incomes; and (2) using the present income to better advantage by planning, by using what was available, by better buying, by home—thrift practices such as, home cleaning, clothing construction, and various other things that release money for expenditures requiring cash.

Family clothing becomes a vital part of such an economic program and one to be closely correlated with all extension projects that meet family needs, the money available, the time, the ability, and the entire farm and home management problem.

Recommendations of county planning committees based on apparent needs of communities and submitted by extension agents in programs of work have been analyzed, and a clothing specialist program for the entire family has been automatically classified in the following divisions. This is a basic program.

- 1. Economics: Needs, plans; Inventories; Costs; Accounts; Buying.
- 2. Selection: Aesthetic points line, texture, style trend, color; wardrobe planning; fabrics; shoes; needs.
- 3. Care of clothing: Everyday care, laundry, cleaning, pressing, storage.
- 4. Construction: New and remodeled, pattern study and alterations, fitting, restyling, sewing process, simplified methods.

Health and economics is a part of each division. They cannot be separated from any one division. The discussion of economics as stated above deals with the management part of the program, the needs, plans, and costs, and problems in buying.

The economic, aesthetic, health, and construction phases should be emphasized in the clothing program today, as they are fundamental principles of being well and comfortably dressed. Comfortable dress needs the mental as well as the physical comfort that comes from being as well dressed as the group. If this is to be done on a small amount of money it is a challenge to the clothing program and emphasizes the long-time goal. Meeting emergencies, whatever they are, would still deal with these basic principles. Any of the division emphasized for a time could be helping to meet the emergencies. An example would be remodeling based on principles and working toward the long-time goal.

The question of how far a small staff can reach is a big question. We would all like to see better work done and stay with a group long enough for this to be accomplished, but we also realize that there are many persons beyond that group who would respond with only a little help. It would be gratifying if it were possible to reach the groups who have families and who often stay home to care for the family but need this outside contact. It is the aim in adult and 4-H Club work to do as well as possible with as many people as possible.

-- Susie Sanford, Specialist

Washington

Use of recommendations made by county farm and home program-building committee reports. - Plans for clothing programs in adult and 4-H Club work are based on the needs and interests of farm families:

- 1. As observed by the county agents and specialists.
- 2. As reported in ideas, opinions, experience, and recommendations of farmers and homemakers and also by opinions and recommendations of others interested.
- 3. As shown by analyses of accounts, surveys, and program-planning conferences.
- 4. According to present research, experimentation, and economic information that pertains to the field of clothing and textiles.

The county farm and home program-building committee reports given at the State office by county extension workers of each county were very beneficial. They presented a clear picture of the conditions and problems in the separate counties. These reports indicated that the farm income is too low and that the clothing and home-furnishings program needs to give suggestions on how to supplement this low cash income.

In view of this situation, we need to give specific emphasis to wise buying, to more home repair and care of clothing and home furnishings, to more use of materials on hand, and to construction phases of clothing and textiles.

Economic phases of clothing program. - Clothing planning, taking into consideration what the family has on hand, what the family needs are, and what the family can afford to spend to be clothed adequately, is of prime importance. Emphasis needs to be given to buying problems of the consumer, in order that she may choose more wisely. Since more ready-made garments are available now on the market than ever before, more assistance needs to be given to their selection and to the conditions under which it is advisable to construct garments at home. There is a need for a more interesting and

effective means of keeping clothing accounts by adults and 4-H Club members, in order that clothing planning can be based on a good analysis of past expenditures.

Good home-laundering and dry-cleaning methods need to be emphasized as well as the home repair and care of clothing, since both mean much to stretching the clothing dollar.

Aesthetic phases of clothing program. - The ability to select line and color suited to the individual, with adaptations to style trends, is the outstanding problem of clothing selection. Choosing the appropriate costume for the occasion, posture, personal cleanliness, and grooming are also aesthetic phases of the clothing program needing considerable attention by all family members.

Health phases of clothing program. - Cleanliness of person and clothing is the first consideration in the health aspects of clothing. How clothing such as shoes and undergarments affects posture and personal comfort also needs emphasis.

Construction phases of clothing program. — Even though we find more women buying ready-made garments for themselves than ever before, yet they are still making some of the house dresses at home; they are sewing for the children; they are doing considerable alteration of ready-mades; and they are restyling or remodeling and mending used garments. This indicates the need for some emphasis on simple and effective construction features of clothing. Whether or not clothing should be made in the home is a matter involving the homemaker's or individual's time, money, and ability. This last problem needs careful consideration by the farm family.

Correlation with other projects in the extension program. - Consumer buying of clothing is one phase of a combined consumer-education project carried on by all three specialists (clothing, nutrition, and home management). Posture is also correlated with home-management and nutrition projects. The former emphasizes the relationship of posture to efficient work and fatigue; the latter shows the effect of good nutrition on body growth and posture; and the clothing project emphasizes the effect of clothing on posture and what good posture means to good-fitting clothes and to an attractive personal appearance.

Work in accounts and budgets, laundering, cleaning, care and storage of clothing are carried on in connection with the project of the home-management specialist. The clothing program also attempts to place emphasis on the health project through the work carried on in improving personal appearance.

Long-time goals and emergencies. - We need to set up long-time goals in the clothing project that can be adjusted to meet emergencies. In most cases the emergency can be classified as a specific detail of a long-time goal.

Possibilities of present extension personnel in developing adult and 4-H Club work. - With our present extension personnel, it seems that we need to strive for better quality in adult and 4-H Club work. If our standards increase and greater satisfaction is given to our cooperators at present, more people will become interested as a result.

---Alice Sundquist, Extension Specialist in Clothing.

Wyoming

I have felt that phases of buying, selecting, and constructing clothing, as well as the health features involved, should all be included in our present-day clothing program, because it takes them all to develop an understanding of the subject and they all touch on family life, which is the center of our interest in planning today.

In Wyoming, the clothing program for the last 3 years has been based entirely on county recommendations made by the county planning committees. Those phases of concern to homemakers were turned over to the county council, and they in turn sent the clothing requests to the specialist. The result was disastrous to our one-time goal for major projects and long-time program. There was an increase in variety and number of projects in every county, but since we had asked the women to tell us what they wanted, we could not refuse to comply with their needs. However, it was necessary to refuse to give every-thing requested, simply because one specialist didn't have time to do it all. Wherever several counties wanting a similar type of work, this was selected as the basis for developing the demonstration to answer the need. In a few cases it was necessary to prepare demonstrations for a single county. We have attempted to avoid that wherever practical.

I think it is possible to set up a long-time goal and still conform to the county-planning program, but we haven't done it so far. To do it, there would naturally have to be an educational program for the committee chairmen in the women's groups. They would have to know what constitutes a logical sequence in our clothing program for their family. They would need to know how much their clubs in the county had previously accomplished in such a program and be prepared to develop a "growing" project in clothing rather than "hit-or-miss," as is coming from our committees now. The shifting population in many counties would effect such a development, since to now members, old demonstrations might still be new and repetition would naturally result. Still, that would help to build up an understanding of the long-time program, even though it might take more time than is set to accomplish it.

With the present set-up in personnel, time, and funds, it looks more logical to strive for quality rather than quantity both in 4-H and adult clothing work. More correlation with other projects could well be emphasized.

In Wyoming, clothing has been correlated with nutrition by stressing health through posture improvement. In home furnishing the correlation has been through the making of articles for storage space in the home. Wherever construction is a problem in any phase, the clothing specialist has helped; but it is possible to do more than has been done, and suggestions are welcome.

-Bernice Forest, Extension Specialist in Clothing.

